

THIRTEENTH YEAR.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1903.

VOL. XIII. NO. 355

THE SIRENS SPED AWAY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

As of Old They Lured Ulysses the Ithican

The Steam Whistles of the Pueblo Plants Gave Note of His Departure for the Southwest—The People of Colorado Springs Had Turned Out for His Welcome—He Spoke Briefly at the Latter Place on the Duties of Good Citizenship—The Day at Denver—Secret Service Officers Restrain Three Unknown Men From Approaching the President.

Denver, Colo., May 4.—This is president's day in Denver and President Roosevelt was given a true western welcome. From the moment he stepped off the train at the union depot to the time he waved farewell as the special started on its southern journey through Colorado and New Mexico it was an ovation. At the depot, where the president delivered an address, a dense mass of humanity endeavored to catch his words. There was wild enthusiasm and more at the City park, where the president greeted the school children of the city. The entire entertainment of the distinguished visitor was carried out without a hitch and there was not a second of delay. Thousands lined the beautifully decorated streets through which the president and party passed from the depot to the capitol and thence to the City park, and back again to the station. President Roosevelt won the hearts of his auditors at the capitol by his reference to his former western experiences. He mentioned that his visit to Denver was a renewal of old acquaintance and one he valued highly. He touched on the irrigation problem and the necessity for securing irrigation for the west. He was interrupted in his talk on the issues and problems of the day to give a little time to the children who crowded on the platform. It was a happy effect. The president spent nearly half an hour with the little ones at the City park. He showed his appreciation of their attention and was greatly affected by the presentation of a bouquet by a little girl on behalf of her assembled schoolmates.

There were three attempts to get to President Roosevelt during his stay here. In each case the alertness of the secret service men prevented the intruders from reaching the executive, although it is believed that no harm was intended by the men. The president was not worried by the incidents, though Governor Peabody, who with his staff and the citizens' committee gave a welcome to the president, noticeably paled when a man attempted to pass a package to the president at the capitol. The man was hustled out of the crowd by a Pinkerton agent and taken to a police station. Nothing developed of the incident. The president after leaving Denver was the guest of Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Trinidad, reaching the latter place about midnight. He then continued his journey to New Mexico, with Santa Fe as his objective point.

AT COLORADO SPRINGS.
Colorado Springs, Colo., May 4.—Twenty thousand people warmly welcomed President Roosevelt when the special train bearing the presidential party arrived from Denver at 3:40 p. m. The president was received by Mayor Ira Harris, a reception committee of 200 citizens, the staff of Governor Peabody which had reached the springs on an earlier train, the two companies of Colorado National guards and a long line of uniformed men extending from the Rio Grande depot to the Antlers' hotel, and forming an avenue through which the reception committee escorted the president to the Antlers' hotel, two blocks distant, where the president addressed a great crowd. Before beginning his speech the president insisted that the ropes which had been stretched to keep a clear space in front of the hotel should be removed and that the crowd could reach the carriage which had been held in readiness for the use of the party moved back, and the crowd surged in with cheers for the president. President Roosevelt spoke briefly, acknowledging the debt of gratitude the country owes to the Grand Army and stated that the soldiers of the union must not serve as an example to use in time of war but also in time of peace. He spoke on good citizenship and placed the responsibility for the citizenship of the future on the parents of today. Following the speech the colored citizens presented President Roosevelt with a silver medal in the form of a square plate with the inscription, "To the President, President of the People, Friend of the Friendless."

The president thanked the committee of colored citizens. Until 5:15 o'clock the president was given a ride through the city escorted by former Rough Riders and the reception committee. He was constantly cheered. At 5:15 o'clock to the music of ten bands playing "Auld Lang Syne" the president's train pulled out of the station for the south. Vice President Paul Morton of the Santa Fe who will personally conduct the party over that road, went with them. On the depot platform President Roosevelt met several former members of his

cavalry troop of Rough Riders and a reunion was held, the president telling them about the cowboys' breakfast at Hugo and recalling reminiscences of the campaign in Cuba.

WHAT HAPPENED AT PUEBLO.
Pueblo, Colo., May 4.—The siren whistles of the steel works and smelters at this evening sounding a deafening good-bye to President Roosevelt as his train sped away to the south and west, after a remarkable welcome to him by a hundred thousand people of the Arkansas valley. His special train arrived at the Mineral Palace park on the Denver and Rio Grande road ten minutes ahead of time. A military escort accompanied the carriages to a decorated platform that had been built in front of the palace. Here the president spoke about fifteen minutes to a large crowd. The weather was bright and delightful and excursionists had come from long distances. Mr. Roosevelt seemed to enjoy the scene and spoke with hearty enthusiasm. The last part of the address was especially earnest, expressing his trust in the ability of the people of the republic to overcome the difficulties and problems that arise, not by genius or brilliance, but by the exercise of plain and practical common sense and an insistence upon genuine liberty and fair play for each individual. On the way downtown the long procession paused at the beautifully decorated Centennial School building, where the president addressed several thousand pupils of the public schools. The rest of the way to the union depot was a mile of cheering crowds. At the depot the president and the officials with him reviewed the military portion of the parade, and then he boarded his train with a smiling adieu and a hearty "Good luck to you."

WORST REPORTS ARE CONFIRMED

Affair at Salonica May Necessitate European Intervention.

London, May 4.—Except as to the number of killed, which is now said not to exceed 100, the latest telegraph and mail advices from Salonica fully confirm the previous reports of the serious nature of the outbreak there. Advantages seem to have been taken of the fact that the Turks had relaxed their precautions and that the garrison was seriously depleted, amounting to only 400 soldiers. The first mine that was exploded out the principal main and plunged the city into darkness. Then the Ottoman bank and other buildings were attacked with bombs, as already described. Soldiers were hurried up to the scene of the trouble. They fired wild volleys, but many of the attackers were killed or wounded by the explosion of their own bombs. All attempts at throwing bombs are now being dealt with summarily. At noon last Sunday a man disguised as a Turkish priest tried to throw a bomb into the telegraph office at Salonica.

He was apprehended and executed on the spot. The authorities executed to make arrests, and many Bulgarians disguised as Turkish officers are being seized. Among those arrested are a professor in a Bulgarian school, Edeau Pasha, who arrived at Salonica last Sunday to carry out the decree of martial law, has issued a proclamation stating that the sultan has ordered him to deal severely with all persons guilty of outrages. At Uskub, European Turkey, the police have seized stores of dynamite in the house of the Bulgarian residents. The news that Germany has ordered a war ship to Salonica has led the Austrian newspapers to discuss the probability of European intervention.

In both Berlin and Vienna, however, semi-official statements have been issued explaining that the object of the ships of war is solely the protection of foreign subjects and that the vessels will be withdrawn as soon as the danger is over.

RAMPAGE OF RIO GRANDE RIVER

El Paso, Tex., May 4.—The Rio Grande river which is usually absolutely dry the greater part of the year, is the highest since the flood of 1897. The current is rapidly and dangerously encroaching on the Mexican jetties. Accretions are brimful with water unprecedented at this season of the year. Floods usually come in June when the snows in New Mexico mountains have melted.

UNION THE ISSUE.

Cumberland, B. C., May 4.—Two hundred and forty miners are on strike today for the recognition and reinstatement of union officers who have been dismissed. There is great excitement here today and notices are posted warning trespassers off. Special constables are patrolling the Chinese and Japanese quarters, fearing attacks of the whites on the Mongolians who are employed in the strikers' places.

CRANKS ON ANOTHER CRUSADE.

Vancouver, B. C., May 4.—A special to the Province from Winnipeg says: "Plans for another Doukhobor crusade were this afternoon nipped in the bud owing to the prompt action of the immigration officials. Three Doukhobor agitators from the Yukon colonies have for the past twenty days been at Kopandano and Lovells. They brought sixty disciples and held a religious service at 4 o'clock this morning at which four men and four women danced in a nude condition. The Doukhobors became worked up into a frenzy and formed in line to start on a pilgrimage, shouting, yelling, singing and weeping. Immigration officials and mounted police broke up the procession this afternoon and escorted the Doukhobors back to their respective villages."

KANSAS STORMS.

The Probable Loss of Cattle From Snows.

Sharon Springs, Kan., May 4.—Snow in the valleys yet tells of the severity of the past week's storm in western Kansas. Farmers are coming with reports of serious cattle losses. It is probable that more cattle have been killed than in all other storms of the winter combined. In Wallace county alone the losses will amount to 500 head. Other counties have equal losses, owing to the drifting of the stock against the barbed wire fences, and several thousand head will only approximate the losses in western Kansas and eastern Colorado.

BASE BALL GAMES OF YESTERDAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Philadelphia—	R. H. E.
Brooklyn.....	5 11 2
Philadelphia.....	6 8 2
Batteries—Schmidt and Ritter;	
Burchell and Roth.	
At Cincinnati—	R. H. E.
Cincinnati.....	4 10 3
St. Louis.....	1 6 0
Batteries—Sudhoff and Berger;	
Brown and Weaver.	
At Pittsburgh—	R. H. E.
Pittsburg.....	5 7 2
Chicago.....	3 9 1
Batteries—Doherty and Smith;	
Lundgren and Kilgus.	

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

At Chicago—	R. H. E.
Chicago.....	6 10 2
Detroit.....	5 15 12
Batteries—Owen, Flaherty and Sullivan;	
Donovan, Buelow and McAllister.	
At St. Louis—	R. H. E.
St. Louis.....	6 8 2
Cleveland.....	1 6 2
Batteries—Powell and Kahoe;	
Moore and Lewis.	
At New York—	R. H. E.
New York.....	4 8 9
Philadelphia.....	3 12 1
Batteries—Chesbro and O'Connor;	
Bender and Powers.	
At Boston—	R. H. E.
Boston.....	6 15 1
Washington.....	4 9 3
Batteries—Hughes and Criger;	
Patton and Clark.	

WESTERN LEAGUE.

At Colorado Springs—	R. H. E.
Omaha.....	4 9 2
Colorado Springs.....	10 15 4
Batteries—Broner and Thomas;	
Jones and Starnes.	
At Denver—	R. H. E.
Denver.....	8 9 3
Des Moines.....	6 8 1
Batteries—Whitridge and Schleit;	
Morrison and Fohl.	

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Columbus 5, Toledo 4.	
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TROUBLE AT BUTTE.

Clash Between Republican Officials and Newly Elected Socialists.

Anaconda, Mont., May 4.—Mayor Stephens and the other republican members of the city administration today refused to surrender their office to the recently elected socialists on the ground that the latter failed to qualify within the required time. Tonight when Mayor Stephens and the members of the old city council appeared in the council chamber, they found the place occupied by the socialists, with Mayor-elect Prince in the chair. Mayor Stephens and his followers quietly withdrew and held their session in another room. The matter will now go into court on the first official act of either set of officials.

A SOUTHERN PACIFIC STRIKE.

Bakersfield, Cal., May 4.—The Southern Pacific hollermakers employed at Bakersfield, have voted to strike on May 8 in sympathy with the Union Pacific strikers unless the strike on the latter road is settled before that date. It is learned on good authority that the men at Oakland and Los Angeles have voted not to strike and at Sacramento the force is evenly divided on the question. At San Francisco and Tucson the men will go out.

SILVER PURCHASE.

Washington, D. C., May 4.—The treasury department today purchased 65,000 ounces of silver on account of the Philippine coinage at 54 1/2c an ounce. The amount offered was 415,000 ounces at prices ranging from 54 1/2c to 54 3/4c.

HON. MARK SMITH OF 'STEENTH WARD

Tells Men of Phoenix How They Ought to Vote

By the Election of the Democratic Ward Tickets Today He Thinks They May Secure Statehood as Certainly as They Did When They Voted for Col. Wilson Last Fall.

The principal speaker near the close of the democratic ward campaign last night was the Hon. Marcus A. Smith, of the 'Steenth ward of the city of Phoenix, that division of the city which has been so long and so ably represented in the city council by the Hon. Sam Smith. It was said by Chairman Alfred Franklin in mitigation of the presence of Mr. Smith, that while he was not a resident of the city of Phoenix, neither was he a resident of the city of Tucson, where he lives, but that he was an inhabitant of the whole territory, a roamer between the international boundary line on the south, the Utah line on the east and the Colorado river on the west; in fact, it would have puzzled a less able naturalist than Chairman Franklin to describe the habitat of the genus to which Mr. Smith belongs.

The leaders of the Young Men's Democratic club in the course of the afternoon said that they were surprised at the presence of Mr. Smith; they did not know that he was coming; his appearance was adventurous, but fortunate, and they would make use of it. In the opening of his address Mr. Smith said in apology for his presence that he had been asked to come to Phoenix and make a speech for the holding together of the democratic party of the city. There is an apparent variance in these two statements, but it is near as Mr. Smith and the Young Men's Democratic club have ever been able to get together.

Mr. Smith naturally talked of statehood. Last fall he came to town when the county seemed to be going republican and talked of statehood, and thereby converted many a vote to Col. Wilson, his most beloved enemy. It is admitted on all hands that but for the deception practiced upon himself and the people of Arizona in the campaign of last fall, Colonel Wilson would have been overwhelmingly defeated. Mr. Smith did not go quite so far last night as to say that statehood depended upon the result of the city election today, but he did say that if the city should go democratic it would not only help some but it would show that the people of the city resented in a most indignant manner the way in which the territory had been turned down.

He attempted two or three times to touch upon local issues and then he abandoned the attempt and fell back upon the duty of democrats to the democratic party. The acquirement of public utilities by municipalities, he believed, was the proper thing, but the acquirement should be made by democrats and they should be given their time in which to do it.

But the one thing which he kept harping back was statehood and the avoidance of an unholy alliance with New Mexico under the name of the state of Montezuma, a fate which could be averted only by the election of Emil Ganz for mayor and Mr. Marcum as well—for well—the election of the solid democratic ticket from top to bottom. It should be further mentioned in connection with Mr. Smith's apology for introducing himself into the ward politics of Phoenix that he loved the valley. He took to himself the credit in a modest way the prospective building of the Tonto Basin reservoir, when every schoolboy knows by this time that Mr. George H. Maxwell was the man and the only man, and the only his action that secured a change in the Handsbrough-Newslands bill which made it applicable in any way to the people of the Salt River valley. The significance of the amendment procured by Mr. Maxwell was not understood by many of the congressmen of the arid region until after the bill had become a law.

Mr. Smith also spoke of the Peralta de Reavis land grant and intimated that he had been the instrument in the disposition of that ominous cloud upon the titles of this valley. It is a matter of record that Mr. Smith, with the greatest honesty of purpose, and a great many other residents of this valley, democratic and republican, with him opposed the formation of the court of private land claims because they believed the object of the proposed court was to establish the validity of those claims. The court was established and it employed a Mexican by the French name of Mallet-Prevost, since famous in the Venezuela arbitration, who alone discovered the weak place in the title of Reavis and caused that ambitious individual to be sent to the penitentiary of New Mexico after it had been generally agreed that his claim was valid. If Mr. Smith could have had his way and the establishment of the land court had been defeated, there is little doubt that Reavis would have become the Baron of Arizona.

Mr. Smith was followed by Colonel Wilson, delegate to congress. Colonel Wilson also dodged the local questions of the campaign, but spoke in the most inspiring manner of the necessity of upholding the principles of the democracy and the advantage at all times of voting for the yellow dog.

The first speaker of the evening was George Purdy Bullard, who it was stated in the introduction would say something of what the democratic administration had done for Phoenix. Mr. Bullard pointed with pride to the new band stand, and left an inference that that ornate structure offset the difference of some \$40,000 between the expenditures of the city this year and the last year of the republican administration. But that was not all. Mr. Bullard went so far as to say that on account of the excellence of the present health department, tuberculosis, the great white death, had been robbed of considerably more than half its terrors. Mr. Bullard was succeeded by Judge Baker, who seemed ill at ease in addressing a meeting engineered by the Young Men's Democratic club. His plea for the ticket was weaker than one by the same eminent criminal lawyer would have been if he had been called upon to defend a penniless tramp on a contingent fee.

HENRY HART'S ESTATE.

New York, May 4.—Henry Hart, once president of the Third Avenue Railroad company, left an estate of less than \$200,000 personal property, and no realty in this state. The gross amount of the personal estate was \$170,911. The total indebtedness was \$1,608,153. Mr. Hart bequeathed his entire estate to Mrs. Elizabeth Lyon, wife of Lewis Lyon, who lives at No. 739 Madison avenue. He had resided with her there up to the time of his death. She was the daughter of Abraham Hart, a brother of Henry Hart.

IN THE EVENT OF WAR

Japan and Russia Will Both Be Ready.

Victoria, B. C., May 4.—Advices were received by the steamer Olympia which arrived today from Yokohama that Chinese are hurrying from New Chungking in alarm, as a result of the dispatch of Japanese and British warships in consequence of the non-evacuation of New Chungking by the Russians. Residents of the Chinese port are hurrying their valuables to Tien Tsin, Chee Foo and Shanghai, fearing war. The whole trend of the news received by the Olympia is of warlike preparations, rash movements of warships, etc. Japan and Russia are seemingly both getting ready for hostilities in the event of the Manchurian embroglio resulting in war.

NEW DOMINICAN GOVERNMENT

Washington, D. C., May 4.—An undated telegram from Minister Powell at Port au Prince reports that the Vasquez government has fallen and that a new provisional government has been created and has the entire territory under its control with General Gill as president.

WEATHER TODAY.

Washington, D. C., May 4.—Forecast for New Mexico and Arizona: Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, except probably showers in north portion. For Wyoming—Fair and warmer Tuesday and Wednesday.

SHOT IN THE BACK BY UNKNOWN ASSASSIN

Another Political Murder Added to Kentucky's Long List.

Lexington, Ky., May 4.—Just after he had finished filing the papers reopening the contested election cases of Breathitt county, James B. Marcum was shot and killed by an unknown assassin. He fell in his tracks in the front entrance of the courthouse at Jackson, Ky., and never spoke, death being instantaneous. He fell within a few yards of where Town Marshal James Cockrell was shot down in July, the assassin being stationed in the courthouse in each instance.

Marcum was counsel for the fusionists who are contesting for the offices of county judge, sheriff and other places now held by democrats. As a result of his efforts and his sympathy with the Cockrell faction in the Hargis-Cockrell feud, he had for a year been generally regarded as a "marked man." Various plots to assassinate him have been reported and sworn to in affidavits. For seventy-two days last fall he was a prisoner in his own house, daring not even to go out on his porch. The bitterness of the feud abated somewhat, however, and the election cases were allowed to sleep until Monday. Despite warnings, Marcum felt safe in resuming his interrupted practice some time ago and felt secure in filing a motion to reopen the cases which had impeded his life months before.

At 8 o'clock this morning he went to the courthouse at Jackson and the papers were filed. He walked from the clerk's office to the front door of the courthouse and, facing the street, engaged in conversation with Benjamin Ewing, a friend. The corridor at his back was full of men. Ewing was half leaning on Marcum's shoulder. The men had been talking about three minutes, and it was 8:30 o'clock when a shot rang out in the rear of the corridor. Marcum staggered, and as he sank to the floor another shot was fired. The first bullet entered the back to the right of the spinal column, and after passing through the breast and body struck the floor facing him. The next shot passed through the top of his head and was aimed as he fell. The shore appeared to come from a doorway or possibly from behind a door in the corridor, but as the place was quickly cleared amid great confusion no one seemed to be able to state accurately where the assassin was located. A telegram from County Judge Harris received at 8:30 o'clock tonight stated that the assassin is still unknown.

EDWARD'S APPRECIATION OF FRENCH WELCOME

Expressed in a Telegram to President Loubet

His Royal Reception at Cherbourg—Salute of 101 Guns and Hearty Cheers by Assembled Multitudes While the Bands Played God Save the King—Parisians Still Making Merry—The King Spent the Night on Ship-board and Sails for England This Morning.

Paris, May 4.—President Loubet has received from King Edward at Cherbourg the following telegram:

"Before leaving French soil, I desire once more to warmly thank you for the friendly welcome your government and the French people have accorded me during my sojourn in Paris, the recollection of which will never be erased from my memory."

Although King Edward has left the city, the Parisians still are making merry over his visit.

RECEPTION AT CHERBOURG.

Cherbourg, France, May 4.—The royal train containing King Edward arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening. A salute

TURTLE MOUNTAIN STILL SLIDING TO DIPLOMATIC CORPS

Government Taking Measures for Protection of Frank.

Vancouver, B. C., May 4.—A special to the Province from Ottawa says that the Dominion government has been notified that no one is allowed to remain in Frank or come to that place for fear of another slide. Two of the best men of the mineral survey, McConnell and Brock, have been sent by the government to report on the causes of the slide and whether there is any fear of other slides occurring.

OFFICIALS ALARMED.

Blairmore, N. W. T., May 4.—Small slides have been coming down from Turtle mountain at intervals during the past thirty-six hours. This morning the largest rock slide since the first disastrous one occurred, and caused much uneasiness among the handful of officials left in Frank. Those who had portable property began to remove it this morning, but when the big slide came they fled precipitately. Government engineers went to the mountain this afternoon to mark out blasting spots and clear off the loose rock. Renewed fears of a flood have been caused by the unexpected rising of the river. Rain is predicted and with the river still practically dammed by rock a flood now would be disastrous.

CARNEGIE TURNED DOWN.

Montreal, May 4.—The city council today recommended a resolution adopted in April, 1902, accepting an offer of \$150,000 from Andrew Carnegie for a library building. The council could not decide upon a satisfactory site and the dual language question presented a grave difficulty.

A CONTINUANCE GRANTED.

Butte, Mont., May 4.—A continuance until May 15 has been granted by the federal court to the American labor union in the hearing on the injunction granted to the Western Union Telegraph company restraining all members of the union from interfering in any way with the business of the company. Attorneys have been secured by the trades and labor assembly to fight the matter out in the courts. Since the injunction was issued the messengers of the telegraph company have been unmolested.

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KAISER'S AUDIENCE

TO DIPLOMATIC CORPS

Through Ambassador Meyer Sends Respects to President.

Rome, May 4.—Today Emperor Wilhelm received in private and separate audience the members of the diplomatic corps in the order of their seniority. Ambassador Meyer was fourth in the list. The conversation between him and his majesty lasted for some time and was quite confidential, but it can be said that the emperor asked about President Roosevelt and charged the ambassador to send him his respects. His majesty asked regarding Mr. Roosevelt's health, and said he had heard of his arrival at St. Louis. The emperor remembered having met Mr. Meyer at the Kiel regatta last year when the schooner "Gulls" all sailed in one class. He explained that this year the regatta would be arranged so that the schooners will sail in different classes, in order to give his American schooler an opportunity of showing what she could do.

CAN FIGHT IN MEXICO.

El Paso, Tex., May 4.—The first prize fight in Mexico under the new law will be pulled off at Cananea Tuesday night. The first fight will be between Joe Martin and Jack Benson, two light weight professionals of the Pacific coast, and the second between Kid Barney and Joe Striker of California. Many other fights between Americans are being arranged.

Having just

SOLD

the property previously advertised in this column, I am now offering FOR SALE 100 acres under the Grand canal: part in alfalfa and grain; full water rights, for \$25.00 per acre.

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